

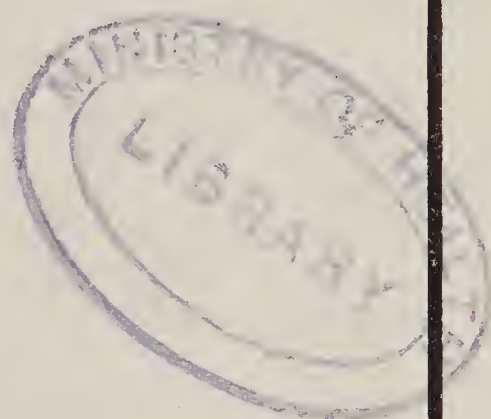
HEALTH
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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



OF KIDSGROVE



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
FOR
1950



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**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF KIDSGROVE**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

NESTOR J. S. NATHAN

M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

FOR THE YEAR

1950

Chairman Public Health Committee

J. BENTHAM, Esq., C.C.

Urban District of Kidsgrove

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

NESTOR J. S. NATHAN, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.,

Medical Officer of Health,

and

Area Medical Officer, Staffs. C.C.

N. ROCHE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

(also Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

G. JONES, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Additional Sanitary Inspector

District Health Visitors (under control of County Council) :

Nurse L. Moorcroft, S.R.N., S.C.M., 24 First Avenue, Kidsgrove.

Nurse F. Morley, S.R.N., S.C.M., " Cornerways," Gower Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Nurse C. Waldron, S.R.N., S.C.M., 93, High Street, Harriseahead.

District Midwives (under control of County Council) :

Nurse S. Heath, S.R.N., S.C.M., 11, Moorland Road, Mow Cop.

('Phone : Biddulph 2160)

Nurse B. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M., 10, Nelson Buildings, Kidsgrove.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 211)

Miss A. Wrigley, S.C.M., 23, Monument Road, Talke Pits.

('Phone : Kidsgrove 29)

General Nurses (under control of County Council) :

Nurse M. E. Graham, 75, Congleton Road, Butt Lane, Talke.

Nurse H. Ford, The Avenue, Kidsgrove.

INTRODUCTION

This is my first report as Medical Officer of Health of the Urban District of Kidsgrove, as I succeeded Dr. H. P. Harpur on October 2nd, 1950. Your Medical Officer of Health is now also Area Medical Officer, and is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Staffordshire County Council's Health Services delegated to the Area Health Committee. This is a satisfactory arrangement, for it leads to a close co-ordination of all the Health Services provided by this Authority and the County Council.

The estimated population of the district has risen slightly, but, compared with 1949, the number of births has diminished by 37. This gives a birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of 16.9, which compares favourably with the birth-rate of England and Wales, 15.8 per 1,000 population.

There were 27 more deaths in 1950 compared with the previous year, but, of the 199 deaths, 132 were over 60 years of age, and 86 deaths over 70 years of age ; that is to say, 43.2 per cent. This is an interesting fact which has remained constant in the Urban District for many years. The death-rate for the Urban District was 11.6 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 11.6 per 1,000 population for England and Wales. Cancer still claims a high number of deaths, and there were 30 such deaths during 1950. This, however, is three less than in 1949. A pleasing feature is that during the year there were no deaths attributed either directly or indirectly to childbirth, and no death resulted from any acute infectious disease.

The incidence of infectious disease has been low except for measles and whooping cough. There were 228 cases of measles compared with 16 in 1949. Most of these cases of measles occurred during the month of May. The number of cases of whooping cough also rose sharply. There were, however, no cases of diphtheria or infantile paralysis. This is extremely good, but vigilance must not be relaxed. Parents must be encouraged to have their children immunised against diphtheria. Much still remains to be learned about the epidemiology of infantile paralysis, but clean food and better housing conditions will assist in preventing this disease.

It is noteworthy to report that there were no notified cases of food poisoning. These cases occur quite suddenly, and are due to lack of cleanliness in the preparation and handling of food. Food handlers in particular must be made clean-food conscious, and the wrapping of foods in paper and cellophane by manufacturers is to be welcomed. More could be done in keeping food on display in retail stores under glass. Efforts have been continued by the Health Department to ensure a better standard of cleanliness in food premises.

It would be beneficial to the Urban District as a whole if a modern abattoir was erected. The delivery of meat, which has given rise to grave misgivings in the past, could be supervised and carried out more efficiently. The whole process of meat inspection could be dealt with by the same meat inspectors of the one Authority instead of the procedure which now appertains. In addition, the butchers themselves, if they so desired, could undertake their own collection and delivery.

In a population of the size of this Urban District, a modern swimming baths built within the district would be advantageous to all. Swimming is well recognised as a healthy form of recreation, and the provision of slipper baths would meet a long-felt need.

It is well recognised that bad housing and overcrowding is a fundamental cause of ill-health and sickness. This Council is to be commended on the excellent progress made in their housing programme. Since the war 680 Council houses have been completed, and during the year 1950 154 new Council houses were built. In addition, 87 private houses have been erected since the war, and 12 during 1950. As the number of new houses increases, so attention will have to be paid to clearance of houses which can no longer be repaired and which are becoming insanitary. Progress in housing the population efficiently is the backbone of good health. It is the great deterrent to all disease.

In conclusion, I wish to record my thanks to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Staff of the Health Department, and also to my colleagues in other Departments.

NESTOR J. S. NATHAN

A.—(1) STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Population : Estimated 16,160 (Registrar General's estimate, June, 1950).

No. of Houses : Estimated 4,700.

Area : 4,095 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/50 : £56,105.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1949/50 : Estimated £214.

The Area is divided into three Wards :

The Kidsgrove Ward.

The Newchapel Ward.

The Talke Ward.

The district is an industrial and residential district. Several new industries have been established in the area, and more factories are in the course of construction.

A.—(2) VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births : Total 273. Males 143. Females 130.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population : 16.9.

Stillbirths : Total 13. Males 8. Females 4.

Illegitimate Births : Total 7. Males 1. Females 6.

Deaths : Total 199. Males 110. Females 89.

Ages at Death :

Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 to 20 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
20 to 30 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
30 to 40 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
40 to 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
50 to 60 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
60 to 70 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
70 to 80 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Over 80 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Over 90 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total							199

Causes of Death :

1.	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
2.	Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
3.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
5.	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
6.	Hypertension, with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
8.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
9.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
12.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
13.	Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
16.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
17.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19.	Other Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
20.	Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
21.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								199 Deaths

This total includes 58 transferable deaths.

Death-rate (crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population : 12.3.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year : Total 12.

Death-rate of Infants per 1,000 births : 43.2.

Death-rate (corrected) per 1,000 of the estimated population : 11.69.

There were no maternal deaths in 1950.

During the year there were no deaths from measles, whooping cough or diarrhoea under the age of two years.

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority (see page 1).

2. (a) Laboratory Facilities.—Laboratory arrangements for the examination of sputum, swabs, water, milk and foodstuffs are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service (at Stafford).

(b) Ambulance Service.—The Ambulance Service is maintained by the Staffordshire County Council Ambulance Service under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Ambulances are available for all types of cases from the Stations at the Town Hall, Kidsgrove, and at Newcastle.

3. Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Service.—Satisfactory Nursing Service is available in the Urban District by the Nursing Staff of the County Council. There are three Health Visitors, one for each Ward. Their duties include advice and care to all members of the family. They visit the expectant mother, infants, both the pre-school and school child, other members of the household and also the aged. In addition, these Health Visitors are also School Nurses and visit the schools in the district. Three District Home Nurses give home treatment as required by the General Practitioners and Hospital Doctors. Domiciliary midwifery cases are cared for by three Midwives resident in the Urban District.

4. Domestic Help Scheme.—This is operated by the County Council, and Domestic Helps can be obtained by application to the Area Medical Officer at Moreton House, Wolstanton. They assist with the domestic duties in homes where there is illness or recent confinement.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres.—Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are held at Kidsgrove, Harriseahead and Talke as follows :—

Central Methodist School, Kidsgrove	...	Monday afternoon (Child Welfare)
Central Methodist School, Kidsgrove	...	Wednesday afternoon (Ante-Natal)
New Road Methodist School, Talke	...	Thursday afternoon (Child Welfare)
Harriseahead Methodist School	... ..	Tuesday afternoon (Ante-Natal and Child Welfare)

These Clinics are staffed by the Medical and Nursing Staff of the County Council. School Clinics are held regularly by the School Medical Officer of the County Council.

A Day Nursery is available at Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove, with accommodation for 50 children. In addition, there are two Nursery Schools, each taking 40 children.

6. Hospital Service :

There are no Hospital or Maternity Homes situated within the Urban District. The Urban District, however, is well served by Hospitals and Maternity Homes in the adjacent City of Stoke-on-Trent, and these are administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

General medical and surgical in-patients', casualty treatment and out-patients' clinics are dealt with at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the City General Hospital. Children are seen and treated at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and orthopaedic cases at this hospital and also at the Cripples' Hospital, Hartshill.

Venereal disease cases can obtain advice and treatment at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary and the Municipal Treatment Centre, Wellesley Street, Hanley.

Maternity cases are admitted to the Fanny Deakin Maternity Home, The " Limes " Maternity Hospital and the Maternity Unit of the City General Hospital, and an emergency flying squad operates from this last centre.

Infectious disease cases are sent to the Bucknall Isolation Hospital. There is a Chest Clinic at Newcastle-under-Lyme, where patients suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis are seen, and treatment is carried out in the various Sanatoria throughout the County. For Small-pox, the County Council have trained and equipped ambulance personnel at the Newcastle Ambulance Station, to convey such cases to a special Hospital set aside for this purpose.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I. Water :

(a) Kidsgrove Ward—

The whole of this Ward is provided with a piped supply. The consumption per capita is 25. The properties in this Ward are supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. The water is of good quality and the supply is fully maintained throughout the year.

There are three isolated cottages to which no pipe supply is available.

Premises with piped supply 1,563.

(b) Newchapel Ward—

The Urban District Council is the Water Authority. The water is obtained from the following sources :

The New Well 105 ft. deep with a borehole diameter 15 in. reducing to 12 in., the depth of which is 331 ft. from the bottom of the well.

The water is raised to the covered storage reservoir, capacity 130,000 galls., by a triple ram pump driven by a gas engine. The plant is duplicated.

The sources of supply and the storage reservoir are situated at Mow Cop.

The Old Well is 80 ft. deep and situated at Hardings Row, Mow Cop. From here the water is raised to the Mow Cop storage reservoir by a one-two throw ram pump driven by a gas engine.

From the mains connected with mains of Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board supplying minimum of 50,000 gallons per day.

From mains connected with mains of Biddulph U.D.C., supplying minimum of 10,000 gallons per day.

The supply of water raised from Council's own wells varies from approximately 12,000 galls. per day in summer to 25,000 galls. per day in the wet spell.

The daily consumption is 78,795 gallons or 17.51 galls. per capita.

The total quantity of water available in the Ward is just sufficient to meet present demands. The position of water supplies in this Ward is under review.

Premises with piped supply 1,297. Premises without piped supply 12.

The bore-hole which was sunk at the deep well at Mow Cop became necessary owing to the quantity of water yielded from the Council's own sources decreasing. The Authorities which supplement this supply have been pressing for a reduction in the demands on their mains. The part of the Ward where the supply was augmented by Biddulph Water has had to rely on this entirely for a period each day. This has resulted in an unsatisfactory intermittent supply due to lack of pressure.

(c) Talke Ward—

The water supply of this Ward was taken over by Staffordshire Potteries Water Board on the 1st October, 1950.

The average daily consumption during the year was 129,910 gallons or 23.62 galls. per capita.

The Urban District Council is the Water Authority.

Premises with piped supply 1,687. Premises without piped supply 5.

Water is obtained in bulk from a Joint Authority comprising this Council and the Newcastle R.D. Council.

The water is obtained from a bore-hole situated in the village of Audley, and pumped to storage reservoirs situated at Alsagers Bank. From there a gravity supply is taken to storage reservoirs, 2 tanks each 100,000 galls. capacity at Crown Bank, Talke, consumption 110,000 galls. per day.

2. Rivers and Streams : Both the County Council and the Local Authority have power to enforce the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act.

3. Drainage and Sewerage : Practically the whole of the district is provided with sewers ; the sewage being conveyed to the Rookery or Red Bull Sewage Works.

Rookery Sewage Works : This works, which receives sewage from the Newchapel Ward, continues to work satisfactorily.

Red Bull Sewage Works : This works, which receives sewage from the Kidsgrove and Talke Wards, in addition to sewage from premises situated in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, is overloaded.

A scheme in connection with the Sewerage and Outfall Works has been submitted by a firm of consulting engineers, and is being considered by the Council.

Septic Tanks and Filters and Cesspools : There are a number of these throughout the district, the majority of which are in connection with private drainage systems. In my opinion, no further schemes involving this method of sewerage treatment should be considered.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal :

Talke Ward—

The whole of the Ward was re-sewered in 1938-39, and the system was designed to cope with the anticipated development of the Ward.

One pumping station was included in the scheme, and the outfall works are situated in Red Bull, Lawton.

The process of disposal is sedimentation and Bacteriological Filtration.

The average dry weather flow from this Ward is 100,000 gallons per day.

Kidsgrove Ward—

The whole of the Ward is sewered and served by a water carriage system.

The outfall works are those described for the Talke Ward.

The average dry weather flow is 200,000 gallons per day.

Newchapel Ward—

90 per cent. of this Ward is sewered, and the Disposal Works are situated at Rookery. The process of disposal is the same as for Kidsgrove and Talke, and the average dry weather flow is 72,000 gallons per day.

4. Public Cleansing.

(1) Refuse Collection :

Is under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and is carried out by the Council's workmen under a system of direct labour.

Is normally collected once fortnightly. Modern covered motor vehicles are used for the purpose, and sanitary bins are in general use throughout the area.

In view of a recent High Court decision, it is advised that the Council consider providing dust bins for a fixed annual charge.

(2) Refuse Disposal :

The refuse from Kidsgrove and Talke Wards is taken to a controlled tip at Talke Hurst, Butt Lane, which is outside the district. Refuse from the Newchapel Ward is taken to a controlled tip at Trubshaw Farm.

5. Nightsoil :

The Council's covered vehicle, complete with a steel watertight tank, is used for nightsoil collection. The collection of nightsoil is carried out once a fortnight throughout the whole of the Urban District.

In my opinion, closet emptying should be carried out weekly.

The nightsoil is disposed of by tipping into a conveniently situated inlet adjacent to the Rookery Sewerage Works.

6. Closet Accommodation (Pails and Privies, etc.) :

During the year 39 conversions were carried out. Details of remaining closet accommodation (pails, privies, etc.) are as follows :—

	Fixed Earthen- ware Receptacles	Privies	Moveable Receptacles	Chemical Closets	Cess- pools, etc.
Talke Ward— Houses (including Farms and Inns) ...	184	74	5	—	20
Additional Closets at Houses, Inns and Farms	1	—	—	2	—
Kidsgrove Ward— Houses	41	12	1	—	—
Factories, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—
Additional at Farms ...	5	2	—	—	—
Newchapel Ward— Houses (including Farms and Inns) ...	103	8	28	—	8
	338	96	34	2	28

7. Food Preparing Premises :

Twenty-seven premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food (three temporarily).

Fourteen premises are registered for the sale or manufacture or storage of ice cream.

8. Offensive Trades :

There are no Offensive Trades in the Urban District.

9. Milk and Dairies :

(a) There are 15 registered dairies in the district, other than dairy farms, and 44 distributors of milk apart from retailers from outside the area.

D.—HOUSING.

I (i) The following schedule gives the progress made, up to 31st December, 1950, since the end of the War :

Estate				Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses Commenced	Houses Completed
Talke Pits Estate	...	...	...	62	62	62	62
Banbury Street, Talke	...	...	...	36	36	36	36
Mow Cop Estate	...	...	...	58	58	58	58
Woodshutts Estate	...	...	...	376	376	376	368
Total				532	532	532	524

(ii) The second phase of the Council's Housing Programme provided for developing the further sites indicated below :

Estate				Houses to be erected	Contracts arranged	Houses Commenced	Houses Completed
Ashenough Estate	...	...	...	80	80	80	80
Crown Bank Estate	...	...	...	88	88	26	2
Galleys Bank Estate	...	...	...	58	58	58	58
Galleys Bank Estate	...	...	...	16	16	16	16
Lower Ash Site	...	...	...	134	Not yet decided		
Hollins Farm Site	...	...	...	—
Total				376	242	180	156

(iii) The number of licenses issued to private builders for the erection of houses during the year ended 31st December, 1950, is given below :

Ward of U.D.									Number of Licenses issued	Houses Commenced	Houses Completed
Kidsgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	5
Talke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2
Newchapel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	5
Total									29	17	12

The number of houses built in 1950 was 154.

2.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Housing Acts 11

D.—HOUSING—continued.

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	9
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (I) above)				
(a) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purposes	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (individual unfit)	...	...	...	Nil
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	1

3.—Remedy of defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	419
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4.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 :

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses (or blocks of dwellings) in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...							437
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419

(b) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(c) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

Nil

5.—Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.

Overcrowding : It has not been possible to obtain any accurate figures with regard to overcrowding.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply :

The purity of the milk produced within the area or brought for sale appears to have been satisfactory.

Samples of milk are taken by the Inspectors of the County Council for bacteriological examination. Local Authorities are advised as to unsatisfactory samples.

(b) Meat and other Foods :

The local butchers are being supplied from the distributing centre at Tunstall, and reference to this matter has been made in the introduction of this Report. Licenses have been issued by the local Food Office for occasional slaughtering of pigs ; the pork, in most cases, being for home consumption.

(c) Adulteration :

Samples of Milk and other Foods are taken by Inspectors of the County for Chemical Examination by the County Analyst at Stafford.

F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 57 cases of notifiable infectious diseases under the Public Health Act (including Tuberculosis) during the year. There were also 229 cases of Measles and 71 cases of Whooping Cough, notified under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations.

These were distributed as follows :—

Disease	Kidsgrove Ward	Newchapel Ward	Talke Ward	Total
Scarlet Fever	6	5	6	17
Pneumonia	0	7	6	13
Erysipelas	1	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	0	60	11	71
Measles	67	42	119	228
T.B. Pulmonary	7	9	3	19
T.B. Non-Pulmonary	2	1	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	2	2
Grand Total				334

12 cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to Bucknall Isolation Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1950

New Cases ... 24								Deaths ... 7			
Age Periods								Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
								M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	4	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	6	1	4	5	2	0	0			

G.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

PART I. OF THE ACT

I.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises 8 (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	31	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	41	69	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	6	19	—	—
Total	54	119	3	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more “ cases ”)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	7	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	1	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel. Making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Kidsgrove

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1950.

1. COMPLAINTS.

462 complaints have been received and dealt with during the year.

2. INSPECTIONS, Etc.

The following is a list of inspections and re-inspections carried out :—

	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Remediable Defects</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>	<i>Defects Remedied</i>
Houses under Public Health Acts ...	627	429	471	444
Overcrowding	1,571	389	272	319
Ashes Accommodation	71	23	41	23
Accumulations	13	9	13	9
Animals	1	—	—	—
Drainage Inspections	115	71	101	71
Drainage Tests	57	14	57	14
Water Closets and Slop Closets ...	189	71	119	59
Pail Closets or Privies and Cesspools	18	11	18	11
Watercourses and Ditches	9	9	9	3
Premises for Meat Inspection ...	16	0	16	0
Food Preparing Premises	91	17	91	16
General Food Premises	221	29	189	27
Factories and Bakehouses	93	25	87	22
Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts	27	9	11	9
Infectious Diseases	359	—	—	—
Cleansing and Salvage	476	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	753	—	—	—
Totals	4,691	1,106	1,479	1,027

Interviews with owners, builders, etc., 671.

3. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

The following table records some of the sanitary improvements effected during the year ended 31st December :—

Closet Conversions	39
Defective W.C.'s remedied	63
New Drainage provided	88
Obstructed Drains and Private Sewers dealt with	44

4. HOUSING

General :

Repairs to premises have been effected by service of both informal and statutory notices under the Public Health Act.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Meat and Other Foods :

Occasional inspection of meat and other foods has been carried out at the shops and at premises where licenses have been issued for occasional slaughtering. Close co-operation has existed between myself and the Officers of the Ministry of Food.

Pigs have been inspected at regular intervals.

The following foods were surrendered as unfit for human consumption from various food premises :—

Condemned Foods

Article	Tins	Pkts.	Jars	lbs.	ozs.
Apple Jelly	16	—	—	9	10
Apple Pie	1	—	—	0	15
Apricots	2	—	—	3	12
Baby Food	6	—	—	1	10
Beans	56	—	—	44	8
Beetroot	53	—	—	53	0
Carrots	1	—	—	1	3
Cherries	—	—	1	1	10
Chutney	—	—	8	6	0
Crab Paste	33	—	—	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gooseberries	1	—	—	1	4
Grapes	1	—	—	1	14
Ham (cooked)	1	—	—	13	5
Herrings	2	—	—	1	11
Jam	1	—	5	6	8
Kidneys (braised)	6	—	—	4	8
Marmalade	5	—	—	9	0
Meat, Lunch	30	—	—	22	8
Meat and Gravy	1	—	—	1	4
Meat and Vegetable	4	—	—	4	0
Milk, Condensed	37	—	—	36	14
Milk, Evaporated	376	—	—	371	9
Milk, Skimmed	1	—	—	0	14
Peaches	4	—	—	4	14
Pears	4	—	—	7	4

Article	Tins	Pkts.	Jars	lbs.	ozs.
Peas	33	—	—	56	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Piccali	—	—	1	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pickles	—	—	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pilchards	4	—	—	2	0
Pineapples	1	—	—	1	9
Plums	3	—	—	5	5
Pork, Luncheon	8	—	—	6	0
Salmon	2	—	—	0	7
Sardines	102	—	—	24	0
Sauce	—	—	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Snoek	1	—	—	1	0
Soup	4	—	—	3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steak, Stewed	1	—	—	1	0
Tomatoes	82	—	—	139	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato Juice	1	—	—	1	0
Weetabix	—	5	—	0	8
	884	5	17	855	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total Weight of food condemned during 1950 : 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 15 lbs. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

(b) Food and Drugs Act :

Samples of foods and drugs were taken by the Inspectors of the County Council.

6. WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Public Water Supplies :

Twelve samples have been taken ; of these 6 were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and 6 were submitted for bacteriological examination only.

(b) Report of a Bacteriological examination of the last sample of water submitted

Description of sample :—

Piped Supply, S.P.W.B., Town Hall, Kidsgrove, Staffs.

Count :—

Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli Maconkey 2 days 37° C.—Nil per 100 ml.

Approximate proportions of Faecal and non-Faecal Coli :—

(a) Faecal Coli 0 per cent.

(d) Non-Faecal Coli 0 per cent.

Remarks :—

The Ministry of Health Report No. 71 suggests that when a public water supply contains not more than 2 presumptive coli per 100 ml. the sample may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

(c) Report of Analysis :

Sample of water from 3, William Road, Galleys Bank.

	Parts per 100,000					
Total solid matter dried 212° F.	16
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.30
Chlorine	1.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	0.004
Appearance	Extremely minute trace of suspended matter
Injurious Metallic contamination	None
pH Value	6.6
Hardness before boiling	7.0°
Hardness after boiling	6.1°
Temporary Hardness	0.9°
This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.						

7. SHOP ACTS.

119 inspections have been carried out during the year.

The County Council is the Authority for control of hours of employment and closing hours, but in my opinion it would be far more satisfactory if this were under the control of the Local Authority.

8. FACTORIES.

Routine visits have been paid to the various factories in the Urban District during the year.

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Where cases of Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever have occurred, fumigation has been carried out. Premises have also been disinfected in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

10. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 39 conversions were carried out.

II. DISINFESTATION.

(a) Destruction of Rats and Mice :

Is now carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table gives details of treatment carried out during the year :—

I. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)
	Number of Properties in Local Authority's Area				Analysis of Column (iv)		
Type of Property	in which infestation was				Number infested by		
Property	Total	Notified by Occupier	Other-wise discovered	Recorded Total of (ii) and (iii)	Major	Minor	Mice Only
Local Authority's	12	7	—	7	—	7	—
Dwelling-House	4,700	3	—	3	—	3	—
Business Premises	126	7	—	7	—	6	1
Agricultural Property	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,873	17	—	17	—	16	1

(b) Vermin (other than Rats and Mice) :

Premises have been treated for eradication of fleas, cockroaches, crickets, furniture beetles and bed bugs.

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

	No. of proper- ties 8 inspected	No. of inspec- tions made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Sect. 6 (1) or by informal arrangement			
					By arrange- ment with Occupier		Under Section 5 (1)					
			Treat- ments	Work	Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only	Number of Blocks	Surface	Associated sewers	Number of manholes treated
Local Authority's Property	5	14	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dwelling-house 	3	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Business Premises 	31	43	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Agricultural Property ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total 	39	63	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	

3. ADMINISTRATION.

- (i) No provisions were instituted under the provisions of the Act.
- (ii) The table shows that there has been no undue presence of rats and mice in the Urban District.

12. SALVAGE.

Collection :

All salvaged articles or materials from domestic premises are collected at the same time as refuse, a trailer being attached to the refuse vehicle for this purpose. Special journeys are made when these are justified.

Sorting and Baling :

(a) **At the Salvage Depot**—Talke Hurst Tip. One man is employed at this depot, part time, and this is the only additional labour employed for salvage.

Paper (including cardboard) is baled and stored, also Rags.

(b) **At the Tips**—The collection of tins has now ceased in accordance with Ministry instructions. Other salvaged articles separated from the refuse are taken to the Salvage Depot.

Disposal :

The following amounts of salvaged goods have been sold during the year :—

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	40	16	1	0
Textiles	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	0

I am, yours faithfully,

N. ROCHE, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Housing Officer.

